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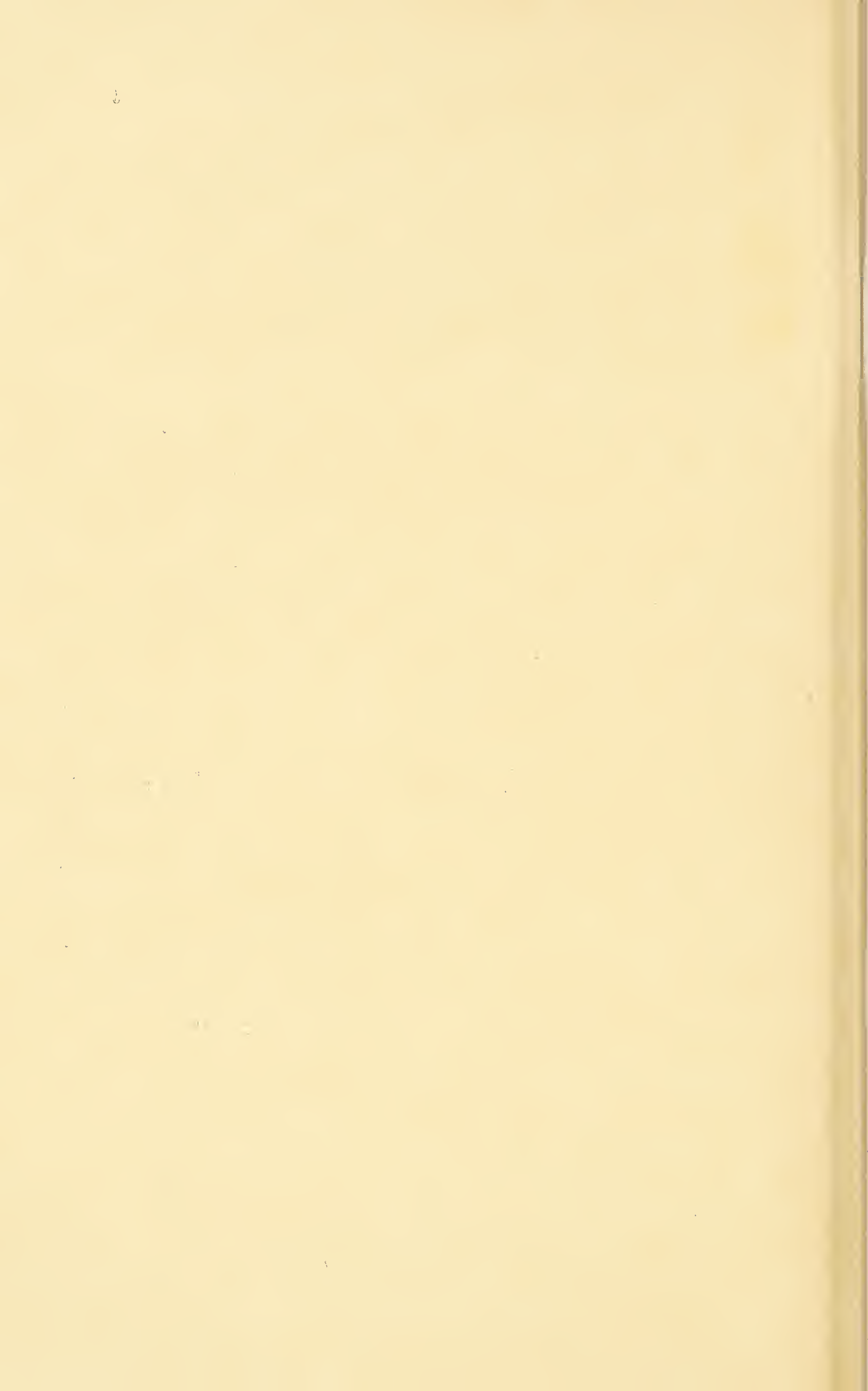
Year

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1956



Urban District of Horbury

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ended

31st December, 1956.

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HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1956

Chairman of the Council:
Councillor H. Wilkinson, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor H. V. Bennett

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

County Councillor H. V. Bennett (Chairman)

Councillor R. Bate

Councillor E. Briggs

Councillor Mrs. E. Briggs, J.P.

Councillor J. Coy

Councillor J. Davis

Councillor J. Goodhand

Councillor J. M. Oddie, J.P.

Councillor G. Senior

Councillor H. Wilkinson, J.P.

Councillor H. Scott

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.
HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT

Medical Officer of Health.

F. G. E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H. (retired
31st January, 1957).

J. Lyons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (appointed
1st February, 1957).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector.

E. Richley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Public Health Inspector's Clerk.

A. M. Barker.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 13.

Divisional Medical Officer.

As above (M.O.H.).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Marianne H. Witt, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to Horbury Child Welfare Centre—Part-time.

A. Green, M.B., Ch.B.

Health Visitors.

Miss J. M. Dyson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. M. E. Crowther, S.R.N., S.R.F.N. (Part Time).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

Miss J. M. Dyson, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1) H.V. Certificate.

Mental Health Social Worker.

Miss S. Appleyard.

Mental Health Home Teacher.

Mrs. M. E. Towell.

Speech Therapist.

Miss G. Lawton, L.C.S.T.

Midwife.

Mrs. G. Cass, S.C.M.

Home Nurse.

Miss H. Bate, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Joint Clerical Staff—engaged in all constituent districts of the
Division, viz., Horbury, Ossett, Morley and Wakefield R.D.

A. Wright, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk).
K. Schofield, D.P.A.
G. A. Tyrrell.
D. Leach.
C. C. Roberts.
M. A. Ramsden (resigned 30th September, 1956).
Miss M. Halloran.
Miss C. Brennan.
Mrs. M. Kilburn.
Mrs. C. Whitehead.
Miss J. Hollings.
Mrs. C. M. Armstone (commenced 11th October, 1956).

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Consultant Staff.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

T. B. Hutton, F.R.C.S.

Chest Physician.

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Ophthalmologist.


J. V. Kirkwood, M.B., Ch.B.

Pædiatricians.

J. D. Pickup, M.D., D.C.H.
M. W. Arthurton, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon.

Miss M. A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.



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Windsor House,
Queen Street,
Morley.

June, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Horbury Urban
District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1956.

Under the scheme of Divisional Health Administration your Medical Officer of Health is also the Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services, and has similar functions in the Boroughs of Morley and Ossett and the Rural District of Wakefield. The scheme is designed to produce a closer integration of local authority health services.

The year 1956 was the last complete year of office of my worthy predecessor, Dr. F. G. E. Hill, who retired in January, 1957, after a lifetime of devoted service to public health. As a newcomer, arriving after the end of the year under review, it is not possible for me to comment in detail on the health of the community. My observations, on this first occasion, must necessarily be largely confined to general impressions based on statistical and other information.

The vital statistics indicate an overall picture of a healthy and prosperous township. In 1956 births exceeded deaths by 77, the death rate sinking to the exceptionally low figure of 9.3 per 1,000 population. The infant mortality rate was also very low (15.7 per 1,000 births), comparing favourably with the figure of 27.1 for the whole of the West Riding administrative area. Maternal mortality was entirely absent for the fourth successive year, a tribute to the skill and efficiency of local doctors and nurses. Work of this calibre, whether in hospital or hovel, clinic or cottage, surgery or slum, is dependent on the constant and deliberate application of concentrated effort, motivated and inspired by a sense of duty and vocation. Medical work, whether curative or preventive, can never be a simple matter of routine; it requires character and integrity as well as judgment and skill. Our statesmen would do well not to disturb this ethical "drive" by any sacrifice of professional goodwill on the altar of expediency.

There was no undue prevalence in 1956 of the more serious infectious diseases. Not a single case of poliomyelitis was notified, and it is interesting to note that, over the past decade, Horbury has never had more than one notified case in any year. The situation hardly justifies alarm or despondency. One nevertheless welcomed the information a year ago that a vaccine was at last available. The scheme was introduced with a flood of publicity and a fanfare of trumpets, to herald nothing more than a mere trickle of vaccine, sufficient in Horbury to inoculate 44 children out of a total child-population of about 2,000. In the early stages neither parents nor even Medical Officers of Health were given sufficient information on which to base a balanced consideration of the "pros" and "cons," whilst Local Health Authorities were allowed no discretion in the manner of distribution of the vaccine. Never before has a national public health project been introduced with such inept fumbling. Fortunately, the vaccine proved to be free from risk, and present indications are that it is likely to be of value, though it must not be expected to confer anything approaching 100 per cent. immunity.

A less pleasing aspect of the vital statistics is revealed in the deaths from cancer of lung, which have numbered 8 over the past three years (representing 3 per cent. of all deaths), as compared with only 3 in the preceding three years. The recent Medical Research Council Report indicates clearly that the incidence of this disease is encouraged by cigarette smoking and probably also (though to a much lesser degree) by atmospheric pollution. The remedy is obvious—except to the confirmed cigarette addict, who prefers to live in the clouds of his own smoke and finds all sorts of reasons why the elimination of his habit would be dangerous!

My report covers all branches of local authority preventive health services, including those administered by the County Council as well as those of the Horbury U.D.C. These services are the cheapest, and yet probably the most valuable, in the framework of the Welfare State. Money spent on the prevention of illness can hardly be wasted, and is almost negligible in amount compared with the very large sum (over 600 million pounds) spent annually in Britain on the curative medical services. Furthermore, if properly directed, local authority preventive services can and do help to save money as well as lives by reducing the burden on the hospital and allied services. Thus, the provision of adequate and satisfactory housing may often obviate the need for the institutional care of elderly patients, especially if supported

by a comprehensive domiciliary service staffed by Home Nurses, Health Visitors and Home Helps. The old folk much prefer to be cared for in their own homes if at all possible, and the cost to the community of enabling this to be done is usually considerably less than the cost of institutional care. The commendable progress made to date in Horbury in re-housing the aged is already helping to prove this point. Similarly, over the years, the elimination by local authorities of polluted water supplies has checked the slaughter inflicted by cholera and typhoid. This, added to the relatively inexpensive diphtheria immunisation campaign, has made all but a few infectious diseases hospitals completely redundant. Finally, to borrow an example from the possibilities of the immediate future, a vigorous and courageous implementation of the Clean Air Act would do much to reduce suffering and absenteeism arising from bronchitis and asthma. The complications of these illnesses would tend to be less serious and recurrence less frequent. Cleaner air would also mean less domestic drudgery and less damage to fabrics and buildings; living would be cheaper, easier, brighter and, of course, healthier.

Confidence in the future of public health is inevitably based on the achievements of the past. Members of this and other local authorities have reason to be proud of their record, and this confidence should not be undermined by excessive budgetary caution. The total cost of all basic essential local government services (including housing) is tiny compared with the combined cost of items such as alcohol, tobacco, television, etc. If, as a community, we can afford this luxury expenditure, then surely we should also be able to afford to invest fully in our future health and happiness. To neglect the latter in favour of the former is to invite the destruction of our culture and the termination of our civilisation.

May I in conclusion thank this Council and its officials for the kind, hospitable and patient manner in which I have been received in the Council Chamber and elsewhere. I also wish to express my appreciation of the loyal help and co-operation so readily and ably given by the Public Health Inspector and his staff and by my Divisional Office Staff.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH LYONS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics

Area—1,280 acres.

Population, Census 1951—7,965.

Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population, mid-1956—8,240.

No. of dwelling houses—2,975.

Rateable Value—£62,933.

Product of a Penny Rate—£239 3s. 0d.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

| | Total | M. | F. | |
|-------------------|-------|----|----|------------------|
| Live Births:— | | | | Birth rate per |
| Legitimate | 126 | 67 | 59 | 1,000 of the |
| Illegitimate | 1 | 1 | — | estimated |
| | | | | resident popula- |
| | | | | tion 15.4 |
| Still Births:— | | | | Rate per 1,000 |
| Legitimate | 2 | 2 | — | (live and still |
| Illegitimate | 1 | 1 | — | births) 23.1 |
| Deaths | 77 | 40 | 37 | Death rate per |
| | | | | 1,000 of the |
| | | | | estimated |
| | | | | resident popula- |
| | | | | tion 9.3 |

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

Infantile Mortality.

Two infants under the age of twelve months died during 1956, giving an infantile mortality rate of 15.7 per 1,000 births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants.

| Cause of Death | No. of infants dying in | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| | 1st week | 2nd week | 3rd week | 4th week | 5-52 weeks |
| Acute bronchitis | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Multiple congenital abnormalities | 1 | — | — | — | — |

Causes of Death—Horbury U.D.

| Cause of Death | 1954 | | | 1955 | | | 1956 | | |
|---|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Other forms of Tuberculosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Syphilitic Diseases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Diphtheria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Whooping Cough | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Meningococcal Infections | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Measles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm—stomach | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm—lung and bronchus | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm—breast | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm—uterus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. Diabetes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of nervous system | 4 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 11 |

(Continued overleaf)

Causes of Death—Horbury U.D.

(Continued)

| Cause of Death | 1954 | | | 1955 | | | 1956 | | |
|--|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| 18. Coronary disease, Angina | 10 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 20. Other Heart Disease | 8 | 17 | 25 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| 21. Other circulatory disease | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 22. Influenza | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. Pneumonia | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Bronchitis | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| 25. Other diseases of respiratory system | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. Nephritis and nephrosis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. Congenital malformations | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 33. Motor vehicle accidents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 34. All other accidents | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. Suicide | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total All Causes | 49 | 49 | 98 | 43 | 48 | 91 | 40 | 37 | 77 |

Principal Vital Statistics for the Year 1956
based on the Registrar-General's figures
Comparison with other Areas.

| | Horbury U.D. | Morley M.B. | Ossett M.B. | Wakefield R.D. | Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts | West Riding Adminis- trative County | England and Wales (Provisional Figures) |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population) | 15.4 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 18.6 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 15.7 |
| Death Rates (all per 1,000 estimated home population) | | | | | | | |
| All causes | 9.3 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 11.7 |
| Infective and Parasitic Diseases | — | 0.10 | — | — | 0.07 | 0.07 | * |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system | — | 0.08 | — | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Other forms of tuberculosis | — | 0.05 | — | — | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Cancer | 1.94 | 2.13 | 2.21 | 1.70 | 2.05 | 1.89 | 2.08 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 1.33 | 2.38 | 2.35 | 0.98 | 2.05 | 1.86 | * |
| Heart and Circulatory Diseases | 4.13 | 4.91 | 4.42 | 3.45 | 4.76 | 4.47 | * |
| Respiratory disease (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system) | 0.97 | 1.06 | 1.52 | 1.03 | 1.37 | 1.29 | * |
| Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) | 15.7 | 14.4 | 21.9 | 22.8 | 25.9 | 27.1 | 23.8 |
| Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births) | — | — | — | — | 0.69 | 0.52 | 0.56 |

* Figures not available.

Vital Statistics over the Ten Years 1947-1956.

| Year | Birth Rate | Death Rate | Infantile Mortality Rate | Maternal Mortality Rate | Cancer Death Rate | T.B. Death Rate | | No. of Cases of | | | | No. of Deaths | |
|------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | Pul-monary | Non-Pul-monary | Scarlet Fever | Diph-theria | Polio-myelitis | T.B. (All forms) | Cancer of lung and bronchus | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1947 | 21.1 | 14.9 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 3.17 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 46 | 2 | 1 | 3 | † | |
| 1948 | 16.5 | 12.4 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 3.05 | 0.13 | 0.0 | 73 | 0 | 1 | 1 | † | |
| 1949 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 58.0 | 9.52 | 2.01 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | † | |
| 1950 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 60.0 | 9.80 | 3.23 | 0.25 | 0.12 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | |
| 1951 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 25.9 | 0.0 | 2.14 | 0.13 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1952 | 17.0 | 12.9 | 29.4 | 14.29 | 2.37 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 1953 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 1.86 | 0.12 | 0.0 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1954 | 14.62 | 12.14 | 25.42 | 0.0 | 1.73 | 0.25 | 0.0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| 1955 | 13.8 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 1.84 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | |
| 1956 | 15.4 | 9.3 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 1.94 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |

† Figures not available.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

A. HOSPITALS.

General Hospital Accommodation.

General Hospital accommodation, a matter for the Hospital Board, is well provided in so far as Horbury is concerned.

In particular, there are available the General and Special Hospitals at Leeds, at Dewsbury and at Wakefield, and so far as cases of emergency and cases of acute sickness are concerned, the present position is satisfactory.

The position, in so far as it affects the chronic sick and also the elderly chronic sick and infirm is still far from satisfactory, both as regards the number of beds available (relative to the demands on them), and also as regards nursing staff.

The position has been improved, so far as certain priorities are concerned, by the recent appointment of one Health Visitor within the Division to liaison duties with the Hospitals accepting chronic and elderly sick persons from this area.

Isolation Hospital.

Since 1948, Isolation Hospital Provision and Administration has been no longer the duty of Local Sanitary Authorities, the responsibility for the services having been transferred to the Hospital Board.

Consequently, any schemes for the provision and use of isolation hospital beds is related to larger areas than previously, and also the reduced demand on isolation hospital beds has been a factor in drawing up any scheme.

In so far as the Urban District of Horbury is concerned, cases of general infectious illness, when isolation is required, are sent to the Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital, Wakefield.

This hospital is convenient to Horbury.

Special cases may be admitted to Seacroft Isolation Hospital, Leeds, and this refers in particular to any cases of Acute Poliomyelitis which may occur. Such cases are later transferred to a Special Orthopædic Department at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, for further treatment of any orthopædic residual disability.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

Patients requiring or requesting hospital confinement may be admitted to hospitals in neighbouring towns. Priority is given to abnormal cases, mothers having their first baby and mothers residing in houses unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

Many cases requiring institutional care are booked through the Divisional Health Office, who are in a position to advise on social circumstances.

There is one registered Private Maternity Home in the district.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Local District Ambulance Service is provided by the West Riding County Council. There is no local Dépôt, the nearest available Dépôt for the district being Stanley Road, Wakefield, Telephone No. Wakefield 3731.

The ambulance service has been sufficiently provided for the needs of the area during the year, and has been efficient in operation.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory which serves the Administrative Area is the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health at Wood Street, Wakefield. All specimens for general examination, submitted by the Medical Staff of the Department, by Medical Practitioners, by Health Authorities and others, may be submitted to this Laboratory. The examinations which are carried out in the Laboratory are chemical, biological and bacteriological.

Again, during the year 1956, full advantage has been taken of the service provided, and again we wish to acknowledge the personal interest of the Director of the Laboratory and the helpful advice he has given on so many occasions.

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Summary of Notifications received during 1956:—

| Disease | Total cases notified (corrected) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Scarlet Fever | 5 |
| Whooping Cough | 19 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | — |
| Measles | 12 |
| Diphtheria | — |
| Dysentery | 3 |
| Meningococcal Infection | — |
| Acute Pneumonia | 4 |
| Smallpox | — |
| Acute Encephalitis | — |
| Enteric or Typhoid Fever | — |
| Paratyphoid Fever | — |
| Erysipelas | — |
| Food Poisoning | 1 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | — |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 2 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | — |
| Malaria | — |
| Anthrax | — |

Tuberculosis Services.

The Chest Clinic serving the area is situated at the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Free milk, bedding, shelters, etc., are provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Chest Physician in charge of the clinic.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Horbury in 1956:—

| | Respiratory | | | Non-Respiratory | | | Total |
|--|-------------|----|-------|-----------------|---|-------|-------|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | |
| No. on register on 1st January, 1956 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 29 |
| No. first notified during 1956 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| No. of cases restored to register | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| No. removed from register during 1956:— | | | | | | | |
| (a) Died | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Removed from district | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| (c) Recovered | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| No. remaining on register at 31st December, 1956 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 25 |

The numbers of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1956 are given in detail in the following table:—

| Age Period | NEW CASES | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---|-------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | | Respiratory | | Non-Respiratory | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0- 5 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5-14 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15-24 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25-44 ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 45-64 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 65 and over | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

SECTION IV.

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICE.

A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Congregational Chapel, Tithebarn Street, Horbury.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Infant Welfare | Monday 2-4 p.m. |
| Ante and Post Natal | Thursday 2-4 p.m. |
| School Clinic | Monday 9.30-10.30 a.m. |
| | Thursday 9.30-10.30 a.m. |

Immunization and Vaccination. Available at Infant Welfare Sessions.

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Ante-natal Services.

| | | | |
|--|----|-----------------------------|-----|
| Total number of women who attended ante-natal clinic in 1956 | 38 | Total attendances made..... | 184 |
|--|----|-----------------------------|-----|

Infant Welfare Clinic.

| Sessions per month | No. of children who attended | | Attendances made by children | | Average attendance per session |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | Under 1 yr. of age | 2-5 yrs. of age | Under 1 yr. of age | 2-5 yrs. | |
| 4 | 106 | 96 | 1317 | 1085 | 50 |

Visiting by Health Visitors.

Number of ante-natal visits:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| First visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Subsequent visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

Number of visits to children under 1 year:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| First visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 |
| Subsequent visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 207 |

Number of visits to children 1-5 years

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Special visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 515 |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Total Home Visits 1,495

The Care of Premature Infants.

| Weight at Birth | No. of Premature Babies | | No. Dying | No. surviving 28 days |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | Born Alive | Born Dead | | |
| Under 2½ lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| 2½-3 lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| 3 -3½ lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| 3½-4 lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| 4 -4½ lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| 4½-5 lbs. | — | — | — | — |
| 5 -5½ lbs. | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Total | 3 | — | — | 3 |

Special equipment and nursing staff are available for use in the home in cases requiring them.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grandparents.

Special advice about legal adoption is given if this is desired.

These cases are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Clinic regularly.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Most proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinic for the convenience of mothers, and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

In addition, the distribution of cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, is carried out at the Child Welfare Clinic.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing.

The County Council is responsible for the home nursing in Horbury, the whole-time nurse being resident in her own home.

| Cases attended | No. of individual patients | Total number of visits made |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Medical Conditions | 77 | 2062 |
| Surgical Conditions | 37 | 568 |
| Tuberculosis | 4 | 128 |
| Maternity | — | — |
| TOTAL | 118 | 2758 |

Midwifery.

There is one whole-time midwife resident in her own home in Horbury. Additional relief is available when required.

The following table shows the number of Horbury women confined in hospital, private nursing homes, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Horbury or elsewhere so far as has been ascertained:—

| | No. | Percentage |
|--|-----|------------|
| No. delivered in hospital | 60 | 46.15% |
| No. delivered in private nursing homes | 8 | 6.15% |
| No. delivered by midwives | 62 | 47.7 % |
| No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met with by midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be sent for to effect delivery) | — | — |
| Total (including stillbirths) so far as has been ascertained | 130 | %001 |

During 1956 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 7 mothers on account of the following conditions :—

| Cause | No. |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Ruptured perineum | 3 |
| Hæmorrhage | 1 |
| Other conditions | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 7 |

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The “flying squad” attached to the General Hospital, Wakefield, is available for obstetric emergencies occurring within the district.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. 59 women received gas and air analgesia during 1956.

D. HEALTH VISITING.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice on the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

Home Helps.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households “where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age.”

During 1956, 59 cases were attended by Home Helps, as compared with 66 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 6,968.

Of the 59 cases attended in 1956, Home Helps were provided for the following reasons :—

| | Cases | Hours |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Maternity | 10 | 1088 |
| Tuberculosis | — | — |
| Chronic Sickness | 45 | 5503 |
| Others | 4 | 377 |
| Total ... | 59 | 6968 |

E. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or defect, venereal disease and other illnesses.

F. MENTAL HEALTH.

Horbury has the part-time services of a Mental Health Social Worker, who is largely concerned with the care of mentally defective patients under Statutory Supervision and Guardianship, and those patients who, having been discharged from their Detention Order in Institution under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913–1938, have elected to receive voluntary supervision at home. She also undertakes pre-care and after-care of patients suffering from mental illness.

The Mental Health Social Worker carries out her duties in close liaison with the Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions, and with those statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with social welfare generally.

Every effort is made to rehabilitate the higher-grade defectives, and to secure suitable employment for them in local industry.

Summary of Cases at present under Supervision under the
Mental Deficiency Acts.

| | Under 16 years of age | | Over 16 years of age | | Total |
|---|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Under Statutory Supervision | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 14 |
| Under Guardianship | — | — | — | — | — |
| Under Voluntary Supervision | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Attending Occupation Centre | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Attending Industry Centre | — | — | — | — | — |
| Receiving training in groups from Home Teacher | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Receiving training individually from Home Teacher | — | — | — | — | — |
| Patients under Statutory Supervision married during the year | — | — | — | — | — |
| Married Defectives under Supervision | — | — | — | — | — |
| Employed Full-time or Part-time— | | | | | |
| Statutory Supervision | — | — | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Voluntary Supervision | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Too handicapped to undertake any form of training | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Cared for in Home for Cripples during term time | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Suitably occupied at home | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| Cases in Institution | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Taken to Places of Safety | — | — | — |
| Number awaiting admission to Institutions | 1 | — | 1 |
| Cases on Licence from Institutions | 1 | — | 1 |

H. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of school departments in district 5

Number of children in attendance at school at the end of
1956 1,247

Number of children examined at school during 1956 ... 550

(This figure being made up as follows)

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Entrants | ... | ... | 130 |
| 7-8 years group | ... | ... | 99 |
| Last Year Primary | ... | ... | 124 |
| Leavers | ... | ... | 50 |
| Re-examinations | ... | ... | 120 |
| Special Examinations | ... | ... | 27 |

Physical Condition of pupils examined:—

| | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Entrants | 130 | — |
| 7-8 years group | 99 | — |
| Last Year Primary | 122 | 2 |
| Leavers | 50 | — |

Number of defects found to require treatment 87

Number of defects found requiring to be kept
under observation 195

Cleanliness Inspections.

The Health Visitor attends every school department at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children for uncleanly and verminous conditions. Where such conditions exist, parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Warnings are issued in cases of non-compliance and statutory action taken where there is persistent default.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of examinations carried out during the year | ... | ... | 3,083 |
| Number of cases of uncleanness found | ... | ... | 42 |
| Percentage of infestation | ... | ... | 1.3% |
| Number of children excluded from school | ... | ... | 11 |
| Number of cleansing notices issued | ... | ... | — |
| Number of cleansing orders issued | ... | ... | — |
| Number of children cleansed | ... | ... | — |

Minor Ailment Clinics.

989 attendances were made at the Minor Ailment Clinics during the year.

Paediatric Clinic.

Cases are referred to Dr. Arthurton at Dewsbury Infirmary or to Dr. Pickup at Wakefield General Hospital as required.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Cases are seen at the Ophthalmic Clinic held at the County Medical Officer's Department, Wood Street, Wakefield, as required.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

Two children made three attendances during the year. These children attended the clinic held at the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield.

I. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunization.

Number of children in Horbury who completed a full course of diphtheria immunisation in 1956:—

| Age | Under 1 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 |
|--|-------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Began and completed injections, 1956 | 6 | 21 | 36 | 2 |
| | Total = 65 | | | |
| Immunised in previous years, re-treated in 1956 | — | — | 88 | 47 |
| | Total = 135 | | | |

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The Local Health Authority's Scheme operates in this area and treatments under the scheme have been carried out as in previous years from 1952.

Restrictions in the scheme are that the treatment is available only to infants and children up to 4 years of age. A further restriction is that combined treatments, e.g., diphtheria and whooping cough are not recognised for purposes of the scheme.

In view of these restrictions, and in view of the fact that most immunising treatments are carried out by general medical practitioners, the figures which we give are far from complete. They do not indicate the full numbers of children in this area who have received this protective treatment.

Treatments are available in the Local Health Authority's clinics, and are also given by general medical practitioners.

Number of children in Horbury who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation during 1956:—

| Age at final injection | Under 6 months | 6 months to 1 yr. | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | 3-4 years | Total |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| No. Immunised ... | 4 | 20 | 7 | — | — | 31 |

During the year there were 19 notified cases of whooping cough. None of the children concerned had completed a full course of immunisation.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Sufficient vaccine was received during the year to immunise 44 children resident in the district.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 7 people were vaccinated against smallpox, 4 of whom were under one year of age.

Additionally one person was re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

In 1953, the County Council put into operation a scheme to provide protective vaccination against Tuberculosis for a selected group of schoolchildren.

This scheme was approved by the Ministry of Health. The immunising vaccine to be used was B.C.G. and the selected age-group was that of children in their thirteenth year. The group was chosen for certain approved reasons, one being the further year in school during which observation and supervision could be kept over the child, and also the desirability of affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere. This scheme was put into operation in Horbury in 1955.

Treatments were offered to all children in this age group in the period under review and acceptance is voluntary.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year :—

| School | No. of children offered treatment | No. of children accepting treatment | No. of children Mantoux tested | No. with positive reaction | No. with negative reaction | No. receiving vaccination treatment |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Horbury County Secondary | 70 | 38 | 37 | 16 | 21 | 21 |

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available at the Local Chest Clinic and this treatment is carried out there in relation to ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis, and in certain other cases.

Urban District of Horbury

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1956

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1956.**

June, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Horbury Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have to present for your consideration my Twelfth Annual Report dealing with the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year 1956.

The opportunity to give a brief summary of the past year's work of Council Members and Officials is very opportune at the present time, in view of the recent nation-wide opinion poll concerning Local Government, when it was found that: 1, A quarter don't know what Local Government does; 2, Half have never seen a rate demand; 3, A quarter don't know what rates they pay. Some measure of satisfaction may be felt when it is recorded that Public Health and Refuse Collection were two of the subjects about which the public displayed the greatest knowledge.

Under the following headings I give a brief report relating thereto, and, where appropriate, tables are contained in the report.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The total number of visits in the district shows a total increase of 365. The tables of visits analysis shows the main increase of visits to Nuisances and Re-visits (168), Housing (22), Drainage Work (40), Demolition Work (98), Salvage (23), with a decrease of visits to Food Shops (11), Piggeries (18), Refuse Collection (27), and Miscellaneous (31). (Table No. 1.)

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

A weekly collection has been maintained, and once again the two refuse vehicles have been kept on the road each working day of the year.

The outside staff of 5 loaders, 2 drivers and 1 tipman have carried out a heavy and difficult task emptying ashbins on 146,891 occasions (2,508 more than last year) and a total tonnage of 2,924 tons of refuse tipped (24 tons more than last year). As the number

of houses increases each year and the distance to travel and collect increases, but the staff remains the same, I feel that these men have worked particularly well. A small amount of overtime has naturally been incurred. Milder winter weather and low sickness rates have also been helpful, but the time is approaching when an increase in this staff will have to be considered if the present regular and efficient service is to be maintained.

The amount of light material and putrescible matter without ash for covering has again caused tipping difficulties. Fortunately, all the water has now been forced out of the quarry on the present site, but the danger of fire due to insufficient sealing remains a constant one. The first layer of refuse having been completed opened new scope for the recovery of scrap tins from the tip. Re-organisation of the staff was carried out, and instead of one man engaged permanently on this work it is now shared on a rota system between the ashbin loaders. Each man is engaged for one month full time on tip work. This has served three very good purposes—

- (a) A spirit of competition for good work has been introduced.
- (b) Each man now understands more fully the work and difficulties of another job.
- (c) The monotony of the work is removed.

I would also like to express my appreciation of the work carried out by the General Foreman who, by his interest in this work and that of the following section dealing with Salvage, has carried out my instructions not only efficiently but with that enthusiasm which can make so much difference to the result. (Table No. 2.)

Salvage.

During the year several meetings of the Bradford District Association of Salvage Officers were attended. At these meetings, which are most constructive and helpful, the current prices of salvageable materials are discussed and any difficulties which a local authority have can be ventilated. As a result of one of these meetings a joint meeting was arranged with representatives of the British Iron and Steel Federation to discuss the question of prices of scrap tins, and as a result a subsidy on present prices was obtained which now makes recovery of tins from refuse tips a worthwhile proposition for local authorities. The Salvage Table No. 4 shows that in six months this arrangement increased the tonnage of tins sold in Horbury by more than 20 tons and a nett income of £75 was added to the relief of the rates.

A total of more than 211½ tons of material was salvaged during the year and sold for £1,511 16s. 4d. After the deduction of all costs against this service, a profit of £538 was credited to the rate fund. (Tables Nos. 3, 4 and 5.)

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Under this heading comes a continuous silent service which I often think could be entitled "The Food Poisoning Case that nearly was," or "The Unknown who could have suffered but didn't." Only when the unfortunate happens and the Press headlines, with vivid clarity, bring to the fore cases of human suffering, do most people realise the heavy responsibility of the food handler and the supervisor.

Commencing in the slaughterhouse, ante and post mortem inspection of all food animals is carried out. (Table No. 7.) This inspection, together with incision of the lymph glands in the carcase enables the trained meat inspector to diagnose not only disease but the extent of the disease, and it is his responsibility to determine how much of such a carcase shall be sold as food fit for human consumption. The cooking of meat can, by obtaining the right temperature for a sufficient length of time, destroy certain organisms, but in a joint of meat this is not practicable, as the centre of the meat would not reach the temperature unless the outside was scorched beyond use. Many diseases such as tuberculosis can be conveyed to human beings by eating diseased meat and recent investigations have proved that cysts are much more common than was thought some years ago. These are but two of the many diseases affecting food animals which can be transmitted to human beings.

We are fortunate in Horbury in having the fullest co-operation from the trade, by the purchase of first class animals for slaughter and by good hygienic management in the slaughterhouse.

Food shops in the area have again progressed with improvements. Better protection is provided to prevent contamination of exposed food, and dogs are being kept out of such premises. Here again a word of advice about correct hygiene to an assistant may save some customers future physical discomfort. Many assistants, especially new young members to food trades, with the best will in the world do not realise it is a crime to put a rag or linen bandage on a cut or sore hand, or that such a bandage, when contaminated and soiled, will only cause greater and more widespread contamination of foodstuffs, and that the correct practice is a waterproof dressing. Little habits, like the constant care of hands and fingernails, should be a "must" instruction to all food handlers.

The total weight of unsound food condemned in food shops and canteens was 7 cwts. 13 lbs. (Table No. 6.)

Factories.

Under the Factories Acts the law relating to sanitary conveniences, cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, is enforced. In addition, the section dealing with means of escapes in case of fire is controlled by this department. From a public health point of view the comfort and welfare of the factory worker must always be of special importance when it is considered how much of our lives is actually spent at our place of employment.

Table No. 8 shows the 74 factories subject to control.

Drainage and Closet Accommodation.

In the whole of the urban area there are only thirteen pail closets, which are inconvertible owing to the fact that they are situated in outlying parts of the district where sufficient sewers are not available. All other premises are on the water carriage system.

The total number of pedestal water closets in the area is 3,446.

Once again there has been a number of improvement grants involving additional internal W.C.'s and provision of bathrooms. In each case the Council have given a 40 per cent. grant. The testing of all drains and the supervision of drainage work has been carried out by the Health Department in 12 cases.

During the year 70 yards of additional 6-inch combined sewer at Clifton Close has been laid.

Housing.

During the year 11 houses were erected by the local authority and 101 by private enterprise. This is the third year when more houses have been built privately than by the local authority.

343 private houses were inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts for defects, and 702 visits were made for this purpose. Seven formal notices were served. Proceedings were taken in court in one case and the agent was fined a total of £15 and ordered to carry out the repairs.

Representations for unfit property were made in respect of 15 houses and in all cases demolition orders were made. Twenty houses were demolished during the year.

During the year Clearance Area No. 1 was prepared, involving 5 dwellinghouses, a bakehouse, and various outbuildings in Ranter's Fold. Application was made for a Compulsory Purchase Order so that the land could be re-developed as a housing estate by the local authority. The owners lodged an objection, but this was withdrawn on the day before the Ministry Inquiry, and the Order has since been confirmed.

It is hoped to build 18 houses on this land, 6 being two-bedroomed houses and 12 bungalows.

Five certificates of disrepair were granted under the Rents and Repairs Act, 1954.

It will be seen that the number of applicants on the Housing Registers at 31st March, 1957, is 61 more than at 31st March, 1956. (Table No. 9.)

Where a Council house becomes vacant, an inspection is made for cleanliness, and before a new tenant is granted a house a report on the existing housing accommodation is made.

Petroleum Acts.

There are twenty-one premises in the Urban District licensed for the storage of either petroleum spirit or mixtures in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Consolidation Acts, 1928 and 1936, viz.: 19 for the storage of petroleum spirit and 2 for the storage of cellulose paint. The petroleum spirit is stored in underground tanks fitted with pumps, while on the remaining premises it is kept in steel drums stored in specially constructed above ground fire-proof stores.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

There are three premises registered annually under the above Act.

Rag Flock Acts.

There are three premises registered under these Acts, one for the manufacture and storage, and two for storage only, of Rag Flock.

Pestology, Disinfestation and Rodent Control.

Thirteen inspections were made in conjunction with infestations with cockroaches, silver fish, wood beetles, plaster beetles, etc. The most up-to-date insecticides are used for the elimination of these, and advice is given concerning the type of infestation.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, thirty-six properties were inspected as a result of notification of the presence of rats and mice and 15 by survey under the Act, and 727 premises were visited primarily for some other purpose.

In all, 44 infestations were found.

During June 24th, sewer manholes were test baited for the presence of rats. At 9 manholes complete takes and at 4 manholes partial takes were recorded. Accordingly, in August, a further treatment was carried out in which 53 manholes were pre-baited and poison-baited for three successive days. Two part takes of a very dubious nature were recorded throughout the whole treatment.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Pest Department have a number of Annual Contracts in Horbury for the clearance of rats from agricultural and private business premises.

Atmospheric Pollution

The research station in Horbury covers the area of Ossett Borough, Wakefield Rural and Horbury Urban.

At Carr Lodge Park are situated the deposit gauge, lead peroxide apparatus and rainwater gauge. The smoke filter is situated at the Sewage Works.

Monthly samples are submitted to the Public Analyst at Bradford, and filter papers and records to the County Medical Officer's Department, Wakefield.

Once again an improvement in the air pollution was recorded. During the twelve months in 1956 the grit deposit was 179.80 tons per square mile, and during the previous twelve months 194.81 tons per square mile.

A number of smoke observations were made of factory chimneys and where necessary warning letters were issued.

In December, certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, became law, and Bye-laws are being made under Section 61 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, relating to new buildings, heating and cooking appliances.

There are many difficulties to be overcome in putting the new Act into operation, but if local authorities can provide the money and staff it can be done.

Tables Nos. 10 and 11 show the records of atmospheric pollution and rainfall.

In conclusion, my thanks are tendered to all those who by their co-operation and assistance have helped me during the year to cover such a very wide field of work which, as the number of houses increase and new Acts and Orders become operative, becomes increasingly difficult to keep pace with.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. RICHLEY,

Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent

Table No. 1.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year:—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Nuisances and Re-visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 973 |
| Housing | ... | ... | ... | ... | 702 |
| Food Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |
| Choked drains and drainage work in progress | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 |
| Disinfestation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Demolition works in progress | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| Rainwater and Atmospheric Pollution | ... | ... | ... | ... | 405 |
| Factories and Workshops | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Public Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fried Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Piggeries | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Infectious Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Rat and Mouse Infestations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 372 |
| Refuse Tip | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Refuse Collection | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| Salvage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 131 |
| Petroleum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| | | | | | 3,352 |

Table No. 2.

Weights of House Refuse.

| Month | | | | | Ashbins | Weights | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|----|----|
| | | | | | | T. | C. | Q. |
| January | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,027 | 289 | 0 | 0 |
| February | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,282 | 226 | 0 | 0 |
| March | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,294 | 223 | 0 | 0 |
| April | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,177 | 228 | 10 | 0 |
| May | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,197 | 283 | 0 | 0 |
| June | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,858 | 271 | 0 | 0 |
| July | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,331 | 216 | 14 | 0 |
| August | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,308 | 218 | 0 | 0 |
| September | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,863 | 173 | 0 | 0 |
| October | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,583 | 335 | 0 | 0 |
| November | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,337 | 227 | 0 | 0 |
| December | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,634 | 234 | 0 | 0 |
| Total No. of Ashbins 146,891 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Weight | | | | | | 2,924 | 4 | 0 |

Table No. 3.

Table of Waste Paper and Metal for Year 1956-57.

| Month | | Paper | | | Metal | | | Total Weight | | | Total Cash | | |
|-----------|-----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|--------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| | | T. | C. | Q. | £ | s. | d. | T. | C. | Q. | £ | s. | d. |
| April | ... | 5 | 18 | 1 | 47 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| May | ... | 18 | 8 | 0 | 137 | 19 | 11 | — | — | — | 137 | 19 | 11 |
| June (Q) | ... | 17 | 15 | 0 | 139 | 14 | 4 | 33 | 13 | 2 | 25 | 14 | 11 |
| July | ... | 12 | 16 | 1 | 96 | 1 | 10 | — | — | — | 96 | 1 | 10 |
| August | ... | 18 | 8 | 2 | 138 | 3 | 8 | — | — | — | 138 | 3 | 8 |
| September | ... | 12 | 8 | 2 | 93 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 30 | 16 | 0 |
| October | ... | 11 | 11 | 0 | 86 | 12 | 6 | — | — | — | 86 | 12 | 6 |
| November | ... | 10 | 19 | 1 | 82 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 9 | 17 | 3 |
| December | ... | 12 | 16 | 1 | 96 | 1 | 10 | — | — | — | 96 | 1 | 10 |
| January | ... | 12 | 2 | 0 | 98 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | 98 | 2 | 5 |
| February | ... | 12 | 9 | 1 | 93 | 9 | 4 | — | — | — | 93 | 9 | 4 |
| March | ... | 26 | 17 | 1 | 201 | 9 | 4 | — | — | — | 201 | 9 | 4 |
| Total | ... | 172 | 9 | 2 | 1,310 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 1 | 86 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 185 | 6 | 3 | 1,396 | 12 | 4 |

Q denotes the month when quota commenced for paper.

Table No. 4.

Miscellaneous Salvage Table.

| Month | Tins | | | Rags and Bottles | | Tin Subsidy | | Total Weight | | Total Cash | | | |
|-----------|----------|----|-------|----------------------|----|-------------|---------|--------------|----------|------------|-------|---|---|
| | T. C. Q. | £ | s. d. | T. C. Q. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | T. C. Q. | £ | s. d. | | |
| April | — | — | — | 38 dozen | 3 | 16 | 0 | — | — | 3 | 16 | 0 | |
| May | 9 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| June | 18 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 0 | — | — | 5 | 18 | 3 | |
| July | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| August | 1 | 15 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 4 | |
| September | — | — | — | 40 dozen | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | — | 4 | 0 | 0 | |
| October | 2 | 9 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 9 | |
| November | 4 | 4 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 16 | 18 | 3 | |
| December | 2 | 7 | 0 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 0 | |
| January | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 0 | |
| February | 3 | 18 | 2 | 34 dozen | 2 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 19 | 4 | 5 | |
| March | 5 | 14 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 17 | 24 | 13 | 6 | |
| Totals | 26 | 2 | 1 | Rags 5 3 112 doz. | 16 | 16 | 0 | 32 | 12 | 6 | 115 | 4 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | Bottles | | | | | | |

Table No. 5.

Complete Monthly Incomes derived for Salvage 1956-57

| Month | | | Paper and Metal | | | Miscellaneous | | | Total | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----------------|----|----|---------------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| April | ... | ... | 57 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 60 | 17 | 0 |
| May | ... | ... | 137 | 19 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 139 | 2 | 5 |
| June | ... | ... | 165 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 171 | 7 | 6 |
| July | ... | ... | 96 | 1 | 10 | — | | | 96 | 1 | 10 |
| August | ... | ... | 138 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 142 | 13 | 0 |
| September | ... | ... | 123 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 19 | 8 |
| October | ... | ... | 86 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 92 | 16 | 3 |
| November | ... | ... | 102 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 118 | 19 | 10 |
| December | ... | ... | 96 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 107 | 5 | 10 |
| January | ... | ... | 98 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 0 | 115 | 16 | 5 |
| February | ... | ... | 93 | 9 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 5 | 112 | 13 | 9 |
| March | ... | ... | 201 | 9 | 4 | 24 | 13 | 6 | 226 | 2 | 10 |
| | | | 1,396 | 12 | 4 | 115 | 4 | 0 | 1,511 | 16 | 4 |

Table No. 6.

The total weight of unsound food was:—

| | lbs. | ozs. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 2 tins of Apricots | 2 | 0 |
| 8 tins of Corned Beef | 48 | 0 |
| 2 tins of Chopped Pork | 3 | 8 |
| 4 tins of Evaporated Milk | 2 | 8 |
| 1 tin of Fruit Salad | 1 | 0 |
| 16 tins of Ham | 208 | 0 |
| 9 tins of Meat Soup | 9 | 0 |
| 1 tin of Mincemeat | 1 | 0 |
| 10 tins of Ox Tongues | 62 | 4 |
| 1 jar of Onions | 1 | 0 |
| 11 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat | 26 | 4 |
| 6 tins of Peas | 6 | 4 |
| 13 tins of Peeled Tomatoes | 7 | 8 |
| 6 tins of Pineapple Pieces | 6 | 0 |
| 1 tin of Pears | 1 | 0 |
| 1 tin of Strawberries | 1 | 0 |
| 1 tin of Tomato Soup | 1 | 0 |
| 4 tins of Veal | 23 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 410 | 4 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

In addition, 337 tins of footstuffs from a local factory canteen comprising old stock was destroyed, the total weight being 386 lbs. 12 ozs.

| | |
|-------|-------|
| 410 | 4 |
| 386 | 12 |
| <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 797 | 0 |
| <hr/> | <hr/> |

The total weight, therefore, was 7 cwts. 13 lbs.

Table No. 7.

Table showing Meat and Offal Condemned and Surrendered, giving Weights and Causes in Monthly Order.

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Totals |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| Tuberculosis | 60 | 47 | — | — | — | 45 | 15 | 35 | 20 | — | 25 | 81 | 328 |
| Cirrhosis | 3 | — | 1½ | — | — | 16 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 22½ |
| Abscesses | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| | 65 | 47 | 1½ | — | — | 61 | 15 | 37 | 20 | — | 25 | 81 | 352½ |

Animals Slaughtered in 1956.

| Description | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Totals |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------|
| Beasts | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 66 |
| Heifers | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 32 | 25 | 17 | 28 | 24 | 26 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 42 | 31 | 37 | 359 |
| Calves | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Pigs | 22 | 26 | 14 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 30 | 28 | 34 | 279 |
| | 65 | 60 | 38 | 63 | 49 | 53 | 56 | 57 | 62 | 81 | 68 | 78 | 730 |

Table No. 8.

Factories.

Fifty-seven mechanical and seventeen non-mechanical factories are on the register in the district, composed of the following :—

Mechanical Powers.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Printers | 1 |
| Automobile Engineers | 3 |
| Laundry | 1 |
| General Engineers | 2 |
| Joiners | 6 |
| Rug Manufacturer | 1 |
| Bakehouses | 5 |
| Leather Goods Makers | 4 |
| Food Preparation Premises | 8 |
| Oil Refinery | 1 |
| Shoddy Manufacturer | 1 |
| Mungo Manufacturer | 1 |
| Blacksmith | 1 |
| Upholsterer | 2 |
| Rug Material Manufacturer | 1 |
| Sports Goods Manufacturer | 1 |
| Dressmaker | 1 |
| Sheet Metal Worker | 1 |
| Wagon Repairer | 1 |
| Wool Spinners | 2 |
| Cloth Dyer | 1 |
| Wire Spring Maker | 1 |
| Watch Repairer | 1 |
| Fireplace Maker | 1 |
| Railway Wagon and Coach Body Builder | 1 |
| Plumber | 1 |
| Boot and Shoe Repairers | 6 |
| Glassblower | 1 |
| Total | 57 |

Non-Mechanical Power.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Cycle Repairers | 2 |
| Stonemason | 1 |
| Plumbers | 2 |
| Rag Sorter | 1 |
| Sports Goods Maker | 1 |
| Dressmaker | 1 |
| Baker | 1 |
| Painters and Decorators | 5 |
| Tailors | 5 |
| Total | 17 |

Table No. 9.

| Register | No. of Applications, 31.3.56. | No. of Applications, 31.3.57. |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Overcrowding Numerical | 1 | 3 |
| 2. Overcrowding Sexual and inadequate accommodation. (The Council have adopted a standard of their own. Many cases in this class are not overcrowded under the Housing Act, 1936) | 26 | 35 |
| 3. Young Persons in Lodgings | 40 | 58 |
| 4. Aged Persons for bungalows and two-bedroom type | 29 | 36 |
| 5. Persons residing outside the district and employed in Horbury | 76 | 86 |
| 6. Persons residing outside the district and employed outside the district | 101 | 105 |
| 7. Applications in general | 120 | 132 |
| 8. Sunset Houses | 70 | 69 |
| | 463 | 524 |

Table No. 10.

Atmospheric Pollution in 1956.

| Month | Sulphur SO ₃ Mgs/day collected by 100 sq. cms. of Batch A PbO ₂ (Louvred Cover) | Tons/Sq. mile Grit Deposit | Atmospheric Smoke Pollution Mgs/cub. Metre |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| January | 2.84 | 32.06 | 0.240 |
| February | 1.95 | 20.62 | 0.267 |
| March | 1.85 | 14.26 | 0.170 |
| April | 1.26 | 14.05 | 0.147 |
| May | 1.67 | 9.87 | 0.113 |
| June | 1.20 | 10.50 | 0.091 |
| July | 0.90 | 15.70 | 0.062 |
| August | 0.83 | 8.96 | 0.140 |
| September | 0.77 | 13.91 | 0.126 |
| October | 1.59 | 9.31 | 0.201 |
| November | 2.19 | 10.40 | 0.221 |
| December | 2.13 | 20.16 | 0.236 |
| | 19.18 | 179.80 | 2.014 |

Table No. 11.

Rainfall for 1956.

| Month | Rainfall | No. of days on which rain fell |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| January | 3.38 | 21 |
| February | 1.03 | 17 |
| March | 0.67 | 13 |
| April | 1.92 | 11 |
| May | 0.55 | 4 |
| June | 2.00 | 12 |
| July | 4.36 | 16 |
| August | 5.83 | 17 |
| September | 3.01 | 10 |
| October | 1.04 | 6 |
| November | 0.54 | 9 |
| December | 2.85 | 15 |
| | 27.18 | 151 |

Heaviest daily rainfall was on the 1st August when 1.08 ins. fell.

Table No. 12.

Work carried out under the Supervision of the Public Health

Inspector

| | |
|---|-----|
| Choked drains | 8 |
| Damp | 12 |
| Ashbins supplied | 8 |
| Defective ashbins | 143 |
| Rat infestations | 17 |
| Mouse infestations | 2 |
| Nuisances from smells | 6 |
| Defective walls and brickwork | 2 |
| W.C.s provided | 26 |
| W.C. buildings provided | 2 |
| Washbasins provided | 5 |
| Baths provided | 18 |
| Defective floors | 3 |
| Defective down and soil pipes | 2 |
| Choked down and soil pipes | 3 |
| Defective doors | 2 |
| Defective firebacks | 4 |
| Defective firebars | 1 |
| Defective firetiles | 1 |
| Defective kitchen ranges, hearths, etc. | 6 |
| Dirty milk bottles | 1 |
| Scullery provided | 1 |
| Dangerous steps to path | 1 |
| Dangerous cellar grates | 1 |
| Nuisance from trees | 1 |
| Infestations of cockroaches, woodworm, bedbugs, etc. | 13 |
| W.C. drains provided | 24 |
| Defective W.C. basins | 6 |
| Insanitary waste water closets replaced | 6 |
| Accumulations of refuse | 5 |
| Water in cellar | 3 |
| Absence of inspection chamber | 20 |
| Defective eavesgutters | 6 |
| Choked eavesgutters | 3 |
| Defective sinks | 4 |
| Defective wash-hand basins | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Defective roofs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Defective wallplaster | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective W.C. seats | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective sink benches and surrounds | | | | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective W.C. cisterns | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Defective and untrapped sink waste pipes | | | | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| W.C. cisterns provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Defective windows | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Defective pointing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Burst water pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective ceilings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Breaches of Slaughterhouse Byelaws | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Breach of Housing Act, 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Breaches of Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956 | | | | | ... | ... | 7 |
| Insufficiency or absence of ventilation | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Smoke nuisances | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Unfit houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Defective water taps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Choked sink waste drain | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective sink waste drain | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sink waste drains provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Defective baths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Rainwater drains provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective sink waste gully | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sink waste gullies provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Absence of bath waste drain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Table No. 13.

**Work carried out under the Supervision of the Surveyor from
January, 1956, to December, 1956.**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Burst water pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 |
| Defective sink waste pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Defective baths and bath waste pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Defective fall-pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Defective vent pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective vent covers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Defective windows and glazing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 |
| Defective gas boilers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Defective gas taps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Gas leaks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Gas brackets removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective W.C. seats | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Defective W.C. basins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Defective W.C. cisterns | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Defective W.C. joints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Defective W.C. waste cones, plungers and chains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Defective taps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Defective weather boards | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Defective doors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 |
| Defective damper | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective switches | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| Defective plugs and points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Defective wiring | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective spouting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| Defective window catches | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Defective draining boards | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Defective skirting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Defective floors (wood) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Defective locks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Defective firegrates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| Defective slates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| Gale damage to roofs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 |
| Defective plastering | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| Defective clothes posts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Defective outhouse roofs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Defective chimney pots | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Chimney cowls fixed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Defective footpaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Defective fireplaces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84 |
| Loose pattrasses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Defective cylinder and sink supports | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Defective roofing tiles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Defective pointing and rendering | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Defective letter plates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Defective fencing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Defective gates and catches | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Defective hearths and hearth tiles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Defective and re-set ovens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Choked drainage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Defective mastic pointing | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective sink tiles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Defective walls | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Defective huts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Defective overflow pipes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Defective pipeclips | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Defective painting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective gulleys | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Washbasins re-fixed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Defective creel laths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective door springs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Pipe air lock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective bannister rail | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Defective steps | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Defective drawers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Airgrates re-fixed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> 1,334 <hr/> |

Of these, 1,177 have been allocated to contractors and 157 to direct labour.

This is an increase of 122 repairs compared with 1955.

Of these repairs, 850 were carried out on pre-war houses and 484 on post-war houses.

Table No. 14.

Miscellaneous

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|----|
| Number of Milk Distributors in the district | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| „ Meat Retail Vehicles | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| „ Food Hawkers registered | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| „ Fish Fryers | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| „ Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act for sale of preserved food and ice cream | ..... | ..... | 31 |
| „ Bakehouses | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| „ Public Houses and licensed premises | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| „ Pet Animal Shops | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| „ Rag Flock premises licences and registrations | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| „ Hairdressers | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| „ Piggeries | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| „ Certificates granted under Rents and Repairs Act, 1954 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| „ Certificates of Renovation under Rents and Repairs Act, 1954 | ..... | ..... | 0 |

During the period 1st January, 1956, to 31st December, 1956, the following samples were purchased in the district by the County Staff of the Weights and Measures Department :—

| Drugs | | Milk | | Other Foods | |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Genuine | Adulterated | Genuine | Adulterated | Genuine | Adulterated |
| 12 | — | — | — | 12 | — |

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